The A. F. of L. Weekly News Service gives a brief summary of important matters affecting labor, occurring in the industrial, legislative, and judicial fields, and such other information that will benefit the trade union movement.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

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AGITATE!
EDUCATE!
ORGANIZE!

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ANTI-UNIONISTS SAY THEY FAVOR PUBLICITY, BUT IGNORE CAUSE FOR WEST VIRGINIA'S CIVIL WAR

The reception given Senator Kenyon's views on the West Virginia situation (senate report No. 457) is poor propaganda for "can't-strike" advocates, who say: Publish the facts in an industrial dispute and the public will insist on justice.

Nothing is said, however, of the times that these facts will be published most sparsely—or not at all—as is the case with the following declaration by Senator Kenyon:

> "While the evidence is voluminous, the causes are few. The issue is plain and perfectly apparent. The operators in this particular section of West Virginia under consideration openly announce, and did before the committee, that they will not employ men belonging to the unions, for, as they say, they believe they will become agitators; and further, that they have the right, and will exercise it if they desire, to discharge a man if he belongs to the union, and in making these claims they believe themselves to be within their constitutional rights."

"The issue is plain and perfectly apparent," says the chairman of the senate committee, who informs his colleagues that turmoil in West Virginia is caused by the coal owners' denial of their employes' right to join a lawful organization; that the coal owners are supreme; that their serfdom must not be challenged, and that they will discharge any worker who joins a trade union.

What does the United States senate do in answer to this challenge, conveyed through the chairman of one of its committees?

Where is the public press, that supposedly mighty engine that is ever molding public opinion in the interest of morality and justice?

Where are our prominent citizens, who lose sleep lest some trade union interferes with the inalienable right of unorganized to work for starvation wages?

These forces are silent. They quietly overlook the incident while glibly assuring the workers:

"If you accept our 'can't-strike' plan we will tell the public all about your troubles in the future. And the public, of course, will forget its own troubles and pick up your fight."

The answer to this reasoning is the gingerly manner in which Senator Kenyon's statement has been handled by these forces that chirp on the power of public opinion. This lawmaker shows the cause—he says it is "perfectly apparent"—of one of the fiercest industrial disputes in the history of the nation, and this information is received in silence by alleged publicity advocates.

This silence is to be expected from those who are in secret sympathy with the coal autocrats, as is proven by their advocacy of "can't-strike" laws.

The public opinion they favor is to be used only against the workers.

This one-sided public opinion is now being developed in the event that the miners are forced to call a nation-wide strike. No mention will be made of coal owners who have broken their agreement with the union.

Labor is aware that all social progress depends upon an enlightened public opinion, but there is a difference between the real, substantial public opinion and the imitation kind.

One is the result of long experience of a people who accept new viewpoints through education, necessity and changing conditions.

The other is a bubbling, artificial wave that has been created by privilege for the purpose of reducing wages, breaking strikes and serving as an alibi for feudal employers, injunction judges and hostile legislators.

'CAN'T-STRIKE" LAWS ARE LESSON TO LABOR

New York, Feb. 25.—If labor is low and ineffective, why this country-wide cry for "can't-strike" laws, asks Justice, official magazine of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' union.

"The growth of the labor movement is disturbing the peace of our chambers of commerce," says this labor paper. "While we believe that the scheme of prohibiting strikes will give a powerful impetus to the labor movement, we point out to those of our readers who may have been thinking that our labor movement is hopelessly low and ineffective, that our rulers and masters disagree with them entirely.

"The masters consider our labor movement as the only great menace to their continued domination, and that explains the meaning of their newest plot to destroy the labor movement by legislation. We are convinced that this attempt will be a lesson on the need of greater unity and loyalty to a number of our workers and that it will drive out their pessimism.

"Henceforth the workers must forget all their imaginary differences and line up their forces against the dark powers which threaten the life of the labor movement.

"But should all these means of protest fail and labor serfdom be made part of our law books, we should not despair of the character and aspirations of our labor movement. The modern worker can no longer be converted into a slave, and if he decides to quit work, quit he will, legally if possible, illegally if necesary."

MINERS ARE VICTIMIZED.

Indianapolis, Feb. 25.—The reason why Alabama coal owners fought last year for the anti-union shop is shown by the following rates paid by the Tennessee coal, iron and railroad company before the strike and now:

Picked mine coal, $1.09 per ton; now, 72 cents.
Rockman, $5.16; now, $3.68.
Rock helper, $4.02; now, $2.84.
Truckman, $5.16; now, $3.68.
Machine mined coal, 82 cents; now 52 cents.

A committee representing Miners' union No. 3237, Wylam, Ala., writes to the United Mine Workers' Journal:

"All other classes of labor has suffered the same reductions in and around the mines, notwithstanding the fact that the coal owners promised Governor Kilby that they would abide by the scale of wages that then existed until April 1, 1922.

"Kilby used the militia and state police to defeat us, and then when our officials put the question in his hands for him to settle, he ruled that none of our demands were just."

PROTESTS FREIGHT RATES.

Washington, Feb. 25.—Senator Swanson of Virginia presented to the United States senate a series of resolutions adopted by the Virginia legislature against present railroad rates. The Virginia lawmakers declare that the multiplicity of freight rates, of approximately 80 per cent more than they were prior to 1917, prevents such a reduction in living cost and rental charges as the present price of agricultural products and building material at point of production would seem to warrant.

"We believe a substantial reduction in freight rates is necessary and will materially aid in bringing about normal business conditions; that it will result in a revival of business and consequent increased tonnage to the carriers, which increased tonnage will more than offset revenue from rate reduction."

"OPEN" SHOP IS FAKE.

Chicago, Feb. 25.—"The 'open' shop is a fake—there is no such thing," writes Samuel Untermyer, New York attorney, to John Fitzpatrick, president of the Chicago federation of labor.

"During our investigation I proved, I think conclusively, that in the case of the steel company and the national erectors' association that it is worse than a sham," said the New Yorker.

FIX LANDLORDS' PROFIT.

New York, Feb. 25.—Eight per cent profit is a fair return for real estate owners according to the appellate division of the supreme court. The decision will establish a precedent for lower courts in this city, and will set aside a former decision which said 10 per cent was a fair return.

LOCKOUT IN DENMARK.

New York, Feb. 25.—Associated press dispatches from Copenhagen state that a general lockout has been declared by Denmark employers who are attempting to enforce longer hours and a 20 per cent wage reduction.

VICIOUS SALES TAX OPPOSED BY WORKERS

Washington, Feb. 25.—"Organized labor stands 100 per cent for the soldiers' bonus, but is opposed to a sales tax as a means of raising revenue for the bonus, just as it is opposed to a sales tax to pay any debt contracted by the government," said President Gompers, in a public statement.

"Labor recognizes in the proposal to attach the sales tax to the soldiers' adjusted compensation bill a subterfuge intended either to defeat the bonus or to create a feeling of resentment against the veterans of the world war by placing the burden upon those least able to bear it and by permitting the escape of those who profiteered so relentlessly during the period of the war and since the war.

"The bonus should have the approval of congress, but to create a sales tax would be to turn a measure of justice into an imposition and an injustice upon the whole people. The position of labor upon the sales tax is stated officially in the following resolution:

"'Resolved, That the A. F. of L., in convention assembled, declares against the imposition of a retail tax on consumption, and demands that the highest rate of taxation levied during the war upon incomes and excess profits be retained until the full money cost of the war has been paid.'

"Congress refused to adopt the sales tax as a part of the general revenue provisions. That proposal should not now be used to becloud the merits of a measure intended to do justice to those who patriotically defended the country in its hour of need."

PLEA FOR CAUTION.

Chicago, Feb. 25.—"In the present storm of industrial unrest—and which the employers would like to exploit entirely to their own benefit and advantage—it behooves every one of us to be more than ever on our guard," says the Bakers' Journal.

"All labor organizations today are facing the most serious test in their entire history. And to those who are entrusted with the responsibilities of guiding these organizations safely through the present storm and stress period falls the unenviable lot to 'apply the brakes' in order to prevent hasty and rash action, which, in its ultimate consequences, will only bring about that at which the employers are aiming.

"Times will not always remain as they are today. Sunshine has invariably followed even the worst of rainstorms and the present industrial depression will soon again make room for better and more flourishing—and above all—more advantageous conditions.

"That in spite of this reactionary and destructive campaign we have managed to hold our own in maintaining our organization is, indeed, a remarkable and wonderful progress in itself, which ought to be appreciated by every member and make us the more determined in its defense."

JAP WORKERS AWAKE.

Washington, Feb. 25.—Labor unions in Japan are making a vigorous fight to hold gains during the war, according to press dispatches from the Orient. It is stated that with the exception of a few minor agitations Japan did not know of such a thing as the labor movement of a western country before the war.

"The labor movement in 1921," it is stated, "gained in speed and magnitude and questions of great consequences have cropped out and followed one another in quick succession, and 1922 carries with it in many places a feeling of uneasiness that there will be serious developments before the expiration of the year, especially for the great landlords."

SIGNS MARKETING BILL.

Washington, Feb. 25.—President Harding has signed the co-operative marketing bill. This law is administered by the secretary of agriculture, who will permit farmers to co-operate in buying and selling without fear of prosecution under the Sherman anti-trust law. Agricultural organizations say the bill will enable farmers to get a better price for their products.

The farm bloc in the senate developed its greatest power while this act was under consideration. The senate committee reported amendments but the bloc defeated these amendments and forced the passage of the bill as reported from the house.

HOMES ARE FIRE TRAPS.

Harrisburg, Pa., Feb. 25.—Managers of institutions for the care of the aged which have fire hazards especially dangerous have been ordered by the state welfare department to remedy conditions or face court proceedings.

It was stated that conditions of fire hazard in many of these homes, especially in some of the smaller ones, "are utterly and criminally inexcusable."

PRINTERS RAISE WAGES.

Quebec, Feb. 25.—Newspaper printers have raised wages $5 a week as a result of conferences between the interested parties. The new rates are $29 for a 48-hour week of day work and $31 for a 42-hour week of night work. The old scale was $24 and $26.

MEXICAN PEOPLE WANT PEACE BUT DEMAND FAIR TREATMENT

Washington, Feb. 25.—"Mexican workers, both organized and unorganized, are supporting President Obregon in his refusal to bind Mexico to certain pledges, as a price of recognition by the United States," said Luis N. Morones, representative of the Mexican Federation of Labor, who is now in Washington.

"The demands made upon Mexico by the United States strike at the dignity of our national life," said the Mexican trade unionist. "We are asked to pledge our nation to protect life and property, thereby implying that the Mexican government now does not protect life and property.

"No other government is ever asked to make this pledge, and the Mexican government refuses to place itself in a position where it would acknowledge that it has failed in the first test that is applied to any government.

"Our citizens and our government want to live in harmony and concord with the nations of the world, and especially with our sister republic north of the Rio Grande. But while we desire to live thusly, we can not sacrifice the standards of honor and respect which every people must maintain.

"There is law observance in Mexico, despite the efforts of special interests to foment disorder and even rebellion. President Obregon is being supported by a united people. While we are conscious of the efforts of certain influences in the United States to establish ill will between the two countries, I am confident that the great majority of Americans are acquainted with the workings of this system.

"I understand that at the present time some of your federal lawmakers favor an investigation by your congress of the possible relations between big business and several alleged 'revolutions' in Mexico. This is significant and indicates a new trend of opinion among patriotic Americans. If an investigation of this character is made, I venture the opinion that most interesting disclosures will result."

LUMBER UP; WAGES DOWN.

Seattle, Feb. 25.—Increased lumber production, increased sales, higher prices and lower wages mark present conditions in the lumber industry, according to the bulletin issued by the International Union of Timber Workers.

"Wages are still down. Some mills have made further reductions since the first of the year, which quite thoroughly explodes the employers' contention that wages are based on prices and profits. The loyal legion of loggers and lumbermen, and other boss-controlled mutual admiration societies voice the same arguments as those advanced by the employers. Their stand on this matter is quite well known to every worker in this industry who has taken the slightest trouble to inform himself."

The bulletin states that reports from Laurel, Miss., show that common labor is paid $1.50 a day, "with hours as the employers may fancy, but never less than 10 per day."

In Merrill, Wis., and other northwest points, common labor is paid from $1.80 to $2.50 per day. In Laona, Wis., a lumber company pays from $25 per month to $1.25 per day. A company "union" is maintained at this place.

Despite these handicaps the International Union of Timber Workers is conducting a vigorous organizing campaign throughout the entire west and northwest lumber region. Representatives of this union are listened to now, since the several company "unions" have assisted lumber barons in every wage reduction.

BANK GROUP ANSWERED.

Cleveland, Ohio, Feb. 25.—The bank of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers has won its first round against the clearing house association of this city, and is waiting for the local bankers to make another move.

The brotherhood's bank does not belong to the association, which recently advertised against banks not associated with it and which failed to display their so-called "sign of safety."

Officers of the brotherhood bank called upon the association "to come into the open and lay their cards on the table so that the public might be fully advised as to the underlying bases on which it functions." It was charged by the brotherhood bank that the association is a monopoly, organized by a group of bankers for the purpose of fixing minimum interest rates to depositors, and fees and interest charges to borrowers.

IDLENESS BREEDS CRIME.

New York, Feb. 25.—"The effect of business depression is shown markedly in the number of vagrancy and soliciting alms cases," according to a report of the finger print bureau connected with the magistrates' courts.

It is stated that the increase exceeds the number of similar cases in these courts in every year since the time the United States entered the war, and that social vice increased 25 per cent during the year.

LABOR LAW ENFORCED.

San Francisco, Feb. 25.—The state industrial accident commission has won its fight against a steel contractor who failed to provide temporary flooring in a six-story frame building that he was constructing. The chairman of the accident commission is Will J. French, member of the Typographical union.

CO-OPS PAY DIVIDENDS.

Odin, Ill., Feb. 25.—The co-operative society at this place has paid a dividend or returned saving of 5 per cent for the last six months of 1921. Sales for the year totaled $41,416.26.

WATER USERS MUST PAY.

Albany, N. Y., Feb. 25.—Water power interests can be controlled by the state, even though they have perpetual charters, said Supreme Court Justice Staley at a hearing before a state legislative committee. Before his election to the bench, the justice was conservation commissioner.

Representatives of the power corporations, pleading the rights of "vested interests," protested against the Robinson water power bill that would require them to pay rentals for the water they divert from streams controlled by the state.

"A great deal has been said here about 'vested' interests and the state's right to disturb them has been questioned," said Justice Staley. "It might be well to call attention to the fact that where corporations have been chartered through a special act of the legislature, as have these companies, the legislature, under the constitution, has the right to amend and even repeal their charters.

"The time has come when you must render unto Caesar that which is Caesar's. The state has a clear right to demand a rental for the extra diversion."

It was stated that out of six chartered companies that received perpetual franchises to use the water belonging to the state for purposes of developing power, only two had undertaken to operate.

FREIGHT RATES BLAMED.

New York, Feb. 25.—Freight rates on food products and other commodities must be reduced before the cost of living can be lowered, said J. W. Herscher, president of the national wholesale grocers' association. He cited rates on sugar as an illustration of present charges. The cost to ship sugar in 1914 from New York to points on the Ohio river was 16 1-4 cents, while the present rate is 50 cents, or a 200 per cent increase in transportation charges in car load lots from the refiner to the wholesaler.

It was stated that nine-tenths of the food products, exclusive of meat, shipped by rail, is transported in less than car load quantities, and therefore takes a higher rate.

BARBERS' LAW UPHELD.

Atlanta, Ga., Feb. 25.—The state supreme court has upheld the barbers' license law, passed by the state legislature in 1894. The court sustains the position of the advocates of this law that the public's health should be protected, and that such protection comes within the police power of the state.

MEDDLING OUTSIDERS WOULD REFORM UNIONS

Manchester, England, Feb. 25.—The "trade union reform association" is the latest attempt of busybodies to regulate the British trade union movement. The "association" admits any one, be he employer, mollycoddling philanthropist, crank or political wire puller.

"If it were not for certain injurious results which may accrue, the loving solicitude of these meddling outsiders would be amusing," says the Cotton Factory Times.

"One gang is ever telling us that we are the mere tools of the bloated capitalist and the scheming politician; the other gang say we are marching head-long to anarchy and destruction. Under the guise of soldiers and sailors' organizations, empire leagues, comrades of the war, etc., the workers are being primed and poisoned against even a sane labor movement; and the communists and ex-pro-Germans are doing their best to demoralize the unemployed. The unemployed committees, in many cases, are now mere puppets in the hands of adventurers ever on the lookout for turmoil and discontent, with possibly a few well-paid jobs with little work as an outcome.

"As a result of this many unemployed committees have alienated the practical support of trades councils and other bona-fide bodies of organized labor. There can only be one course in such circumstances. Our trade unionists are still the overwhelming force in the labor world, despite a lot of loud-mouthed renegades' and outsiders' pretensions. If our officials and members will resolutely set their faces against these people we may go forward to the coming fight with some confidence. But if labor is to be the shuttlecock of all the paid agitators, job-seekers, political jerrymanderers, and unscrupulous party leaders, then it is a poor look out at the next election."

OUT-OF-WORK STATISTICS.

Washington, Feb. 25.—The bureau of labor statistics makes this report on employment:

"Comparing the figures of January, 1922, with those of identical establishments for January, 1921, it appears that there were increases in the number of persons employed in nine industries and decreases in the number of persons employed in five industries. The most important increases, 135.5 per cent and 114.9 per cent appear in the automobile and the woolen industries, respectively. Iron and steel show a decrease of 21.5 per cent, and car building and repairing, a decrease of 16.1 per cent.

"When compared with January, 1921, the amount of the pay rolls in January, 1922, show increases in nine industries and decreases in five industries. Woolen shows an increase of 106.8 per cent and hosiery and underwear an increase of 91.6 per cent. Respective percentage decreases of 55.1, 37.5 and 30.5 appear in iron and steel, car building and repairing, and bituminous coal mining."

The bureau's figures are based on reports from representative establishments in 13 manufacturing industries and in bituminous coal mining.

STICKS BY STRIKERS.

Detroit, Mich., Feb. 25.—In his report to the general executive board, International President Mahon of the Amalgamated Association of Street Car Men shows that the international and affiliates contributed $238,267 to members on strike in Albany and Troy. This does not include contributions made by other trade unionists. During the strike the per capita tax of 1,391 members, amounting to $11,219, was remitted, although the funeral and disability benefits of the international continued in full force during the strike. These benefits amounted to $8,700.

LESS COAL PRODUCTION.

Washington, Feb. 25.—The world's production of coal in 1921 dropped 200,000,000 tons, as compared with the previous year, reports the United States geological survey.

Treaty Is Favored With No Change

Washington, Feb. 25.—Declaring that the treaties agreed upon by the international conference on the limitation of armament "should be ratified without reservations," the governing board of the general committee on limitation of armament has voted its support to the work of the Washington conference. Samuel Gompers, honorary chairman, presided at the meeting of the general board.

The resolutions declare the treaties already have the approval of "the people of the United States and of the world," and give the following reasons why they should be approved by the senate:

"Will put an end for a period of at least 15 years, to competition in naval armament between the United States, Great Britain, Japan, France and Italy, with consequent reduction of taxes and increased probability of world peace.

"Will clear the rules of international law respecting the use of submarines, making impossible such barbarous acts as the destruction of the Lusitania by submarine in the late war, except at the risk of committing the offense of piracy under the law of nations and suffering the penalty of such at the hands of any one of the signatory or accepting powers.

"Will reaffirm the rules of international law in operation prior to 1914 condemning the use of poisonous or asphyxiating gases.

"Will apply in the islands of the Pacific the principle of non-fortification that, carried out for a century along our northern border, has been productive of good relations between the United States and Canada.

"Will establish, as the method of composing differences and settling questions of policy in the region of the Pacific, conferences between all the powers having interests therein.

"Will arrest the growth of distrust between Japan and the United States and the consequent drift toward war that has threatened in recent years to engulf these peoples.

"Will provide China with time and opportunity to recover her territories and consolidate her administration."

URGE LOWER RAIL SALARIES.

Trenton, N. J., Feb. 25.—Opponents of the New Jersey full-crew law were told at a hearing in the state house to urge lower rail salaries rather than reduce train crews and thereby engander life and property. Attorneys for the railroad employes showed that 20 officials of the Pennsylvania railroad receive annual salaries that total more than three-quarters of a million dollars.

The employes' representatives presented the result of a check made on February 1 upon a freight train running between Philipsburg and Trenton, a distance of 51 miles. The train had 64 cars, and freight charges for the merchandise delivered between the two cities was $8,249.

The cost of the extra "wasteful" trainman on this long train was about .003 per ton, it was stated.

The employes presented the result of this check to offset the claim that if railroads were permitted to operate without sufficient manning of long freight trains, the cost of living would be cut because of lower freight costs.

HAVE O. B. U. BUG.

Denver, Col., Feb. 25.—The "one big union" wave has struck Colorado, and trade unionists are urged to join the war dance.

The trade unionists' claim that these wild men do not understand the American Federation of Labor is shown by this statement in the call issued by the O. B. U's.:

"The A. F. of L., through its constitution, forbids workmen of various crafts and callings to go to the assistance of other crafts and callings through sympathy or general strike."

The above is a sample of the statements made by irresponsible men who would create the impression that the A. F. of L. assumes authority over its affiliates.

BLAME FREIGHT COSTS.

Philadelphia, Feb. 25.—High freight rates form one of the greatest barriers to the return of better business conditions, Daniel Rinehart, president of a hardware association, told a convention of these business men.

"One of the greatest hold-ups on the highways of business today is the high rate of freight transportation," he said. "The summed up freight charges on raw materials, on finished products to the jobber, and from jobber to retailer, push up the cost of merchandise."

NAVY CUT NOT NECESSARY.

Washington, Feb. 25.—In a speech in this city Congressman Hull of Iowa declared there is no need for the wholesale laying off of navy yard employes. He said much work has been awarded to private firms that could be done more cheaply at the navy yards.

ANTIS ARE DEFEATED.

Taft, Cal., Feb. 25.—Attempts to establish the anti-union shop in the building trades has failed, although the low wage advocates made their [illegible].

Public Indifferent To Killing Of Workers

Pittsburgh, Pa., Feb. 25.—The public is indifferent to the killing of workers who dare to stand for justice, says the Amalgamated Journal, in reviewing recent outrages on workers in West Virginia, Ohio and Kentucky. The Journal is the official magazine of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers.

"The tragic scenes that are taking place in America's industrial centers, such as have been enacted in Newport, Ky., and Yorkville, Ohio, during the past two weeks, and which have been transpiring in Mingo county, West Virginia, for the past year, proves conclusively that America today is heartless toward workers who have the spirit to stand out collectively against unjust and oppressive employers.

"The American public today worships money. The justice of any contest between a corporation and its employes is given scant consideration. The American public of today is pharasaic. It permits workers to be killed indiscriminately without protest. The American public is experiencing no feeling of horror when it reads of corporations shooting up towns, caring not who is shot, nor whose property is riddled with bullets from machine guns.

"Corporations have become revolutionary industrial kingdoms that regard no law nor social restraint."

"CAN'T-STRIKE" ADVOCATES OPPOSE CLASS LEGISLATION

Two-Faced Attitude of Sham Americans Who Urge Handcuff Laws For Labor While Demanding Equality For All Citizens.

St. Paul, Minn., Feb. 25.—Business men and statesmen—would bes and make believes—applauded two state governors at the annual banquet of the St. Paul Lincoln club when they denounced "class legislation" and favored "can't-strike" laws.

None noted the inconsistency of the solemn-faced speakers, who, in sepulchre tones, insisted that workers be handcuffed to their jobs and that every patriot should oppose "class legislation."

Governor Allen, of Kansas, told how his law has brought peace and prosperity to Kansas—or rather, how he hopes it will if trade union "agitators" cease agitating.

Governor McKelvie, of Nebraska, railed at the senate farm bloc. It appears that this is the first bloc he ever discovered in a legislative body, and his denunciations could be heard clear into Wall street.

Business men applauded the safe and sane statesmen, who showed the need for outlawing strikes and the danger of "class legislation."

No one suggested that business men be jailed or fined if they attempted to sabotage production or close their plants.

JUDGE GARY FRANKLY AUTOCRATIC

Lafayette, Ind., Feb. 25.—Judge Gary is cynically indifferent to criticism, says Painter and Decorator, official magazine of the Brotherhood of Painters.

"While he advocates the 'American plan' he does not hide behind the flag; he fights in the open. He holds that the wage earner should have no say as to what wages or hours shall be or as to the conditions under which he shall work. Other unfair employers cherish the same opinions, but lack the courage to express them. The judge, brutally frank, impatient of camouflage, lays his cards on the table. Speaking of the stockholders of the United States steel corporation he states clearly and forcefully, without hesitation or reserve, his conception of the relations that should exist between capitalist and worker. He says:

"'Their capital permits the existence, the activities and the success of the corporation. They properly may and ultimately will dictate the personnel, the governing rules, the policies, sales and purchases, extensions and improvements, rates of compensation to employes * * * terms and conditions or employment and all other matters pertaining to the properties and business and management of the corporation. They (the stockholders) are entitled, not only to a fair and reasonable return on their investment, but to all the net proceeds of the business.'

"The judge maintains that the returns from industry belong to those who furnish the capital, that the worker is only entitled to a wage to be dictated by the employer, that he has no right to share in management or ownership, nor even to a voice in determining the wages he shall receive or the conditions under which he shall live and labor.

"It is well that the public should know, as organized labor knows, that the 'American plan'—the anti-union shop—stands for autocracy in industry, a dictatorship over the lives of men, women and children as absolute as that of the southern slave holder over the life of his chattel slave, and with denial of legal or moral responsibility for the consequences."

ANTI-UNION TACTICS ANALYZED BY LAWYER

San Jose, Cal., Feb. 25.—"Members of labor unions believe as sincerely as men can believe anything that it is the purpose of those behind this so-called 'American plan' to destroy the unions, and destruction of the unions means to them tyranny and oppression," says L. D. Bohnett, an attorney of this city, who warns anti-unionists that their use of the flag will bring the national emblem into contempt in the minds of the coming generation of workers' children.

"The use of the flag for advertising purposes has been prohibited by law, that our national emblem might not be besmirched for private gain. An aroused public opinion should likewise demand that the term 'American' shall not be dragged through the mire of class or factional controversy, and that neither the advocates of this particular industrial plan nor any other group or faction shall subvert patriotism to propaganda."

Clothing Manufacturer Exploits Golden Rule

Cincinnati, Feb. 25.—The Nash clothing manufacturing company in this city has secured valuable advertising without cost through its exploitation of the Golden Rule, which it claims to apply in its factory. The manager's attitude toward the five local unions of garment workers is shown by a statement issued by these workers to the general organized labor movement, in which it is declared:

"This firm is not unionized and does not use the union label of the United Garment Workers of America and has never been considered as being fair to organized labor or endorsed by the movement in this city."

New York, Feb. 25.—The Garment Worker, official magazine of the United Textile Workers of America, makes this comment on the A. Nash company, which professes to operate its cloak factory in Cincinnati on the Golden Rule basis:

"Mr. Nash is a four-flusher. He operates a piece-work system. The recent statement published of employes working 40 hours per week and an increase in wages of 10 per cent, is all camouflage. Last July he reduced all his employes 20 per cent—then he went south and made speeches that his employes voluntarily accepted a reduction. He also stated that his employes took a 30-days' layoff in order to give the unemployed work."

RENEW IMMIGRATION ACT.

Washington, Feb. 25.—By a vote of 281 to 26 the house voted to continue for one year the present 3 per cent immigration restrictive act which would expire automatically on June 30. During a discussion of the proposal it was declared that never again will this country return to its former free immigration basis.

The per cent law provides that but 3 per cent of the nationals of each country shall be permitted to enter during the year. The percentage is based on the number of nationals from the various countries in the United States, according to the census of 1910.

WANTS TO BE COAXED.

Topeka, Kan., Feb. 25.—Governor Allen is flirting with a third term, and says the public is trying to force him into another race. The governor's well-known modesty prevents him from telling who the "forcers" are.

It is agreed that he will run if his publicity agents can manufacture a "public opinion" similar to that which jammed the "can't-strike" law through the legislature.

WHAT FARMERS LOSE.

Washington, Feb. 25.—Value of live stock in this country showed a decrease of $2,285,227,000, or 41.5 per cent, on January of this year, as compared with that date a year ago, says the department of agriculture.

New York Unionists Face Heavy Attacks

Albany, N. Y., Feb. 25. — Trade unionists in this state are rallying to repulse attacks against the organized movement that have been launched from three quarters.

The Duell bill, backed by the New York board of trade and transportation, outlaws strikes and picketing and arms the state supreme court with wide powers to set wages and working conditions and to enforce these edicts.

Another bill is a weak imitation of the Canadian law which prohibits strikes until same can be investigated. In the Canadian law, however, a report must be made within 30 days, while the pending bill provides that the report shall be made "within a reasonable time."

The third anti-union bill provides for state control of the unions. No strike can be called before employes submit their grievance to the state industrial commission, which has 60 days to investigate the dispute.

Heavy penalties are provided for violation of any section of the three proposals.

These anti-trade union movements are backed by the most powerful financial and industrial interests in America, who are determined to bring organized labor under control of their political representatives.

TRICKED TO BREAK STRIKE.

Yorkville, Ohio, Feb. 25.—Three workers have made affidavit that they were lured to this place for the purpose of breaking the steel workers' strike against the Wheeling steel corporation.

The three victimized workers are Ralph Johnston, Jack Williams and Frank Duncan. They made affidavit as follows:

"We were promised a job at $6 a day and no trouble and free board. 'Not any strikes here and absolutely all the protection you wanted.' We did not know there was a strike here and learned about it after getting off the train at Yorkville. We were taken straight into the mill and after that were taken over to sign up. Then we were given bunks to sleep in.

"It was a regular prison and we did not like it a bit. So after deciding what to do we asked the Yorkville people to pay our transportation out of their city."

HEALTH IN INDUSTRY.

Philadelphia, Feb. 25.—Greater stress must be laid upon health in industry because of its bearing upon the general problem of the health of the world, said Clifford F. Connelly, commissioner of labor and industry, in a speech in this city.

"Better health is not only needed in industry for the advancement of general health and welfare, but also for industry in eliminating a very serious waste. It is estimated by a very thorough investigation made by seven different health commissioners, involving more than 2,800,000 persons, that for all wage earners about 2 1-2 per cent of their total time is lost because of sickness."

STRIKERS ENJOINED.

Newport, Ky., Feb. 25.—Federal Judge Cochran, at Covington, has enjoined steel strikers from "interfering" with strikebreakers employed by the Newport rolling mill company. The strikers are members of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers. They refuse to agree to wage reductions and are now confronted with injunctions, militia, gun men and strikebreakers.

FREIGHT CAR POOL URGED.

Washington, Feb. 25.—To secure economical handling of railroad equipment, the pooling of the country's freight cars is favored by S. Davies Warfield, president of the national association of railroad security owners. Mr. Warfield is credited with taking an active part in shaping the Cummins-Esch law.